

DISCUSSION

- Diet characterized by high intake of low-fiber carbohydrate, fish and shellfish, and high-fat meat were associated with higher, while diet with high intake of vegetables, dairy, juice, and salmon and tuna were associated with lower PFAS in blood.
- PFAS exposure may come from different food sources.
- WQS in conjunction with other dietary pattern analysis (i.e. single food group, dietary patterns using PCA) can provide insights of food mixtures associated with variations in plasma PFAS concentrations.

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